





do not know—which was presented to him by the Viceroy. Some titles were also conferred on native chiefs. The Mahārāja of Kashmír has been decorated with some honorific appellations, but he has not been made Shah or King of Kashmír, though this was probably his desire. He has rightly been made a Councillor to advise the Empress. He has rightly been made the Shield of India to encounter foreign invaders of India. But the title of General of Her Majesty's Army does not at all suit him, because his *forte* is an extensive knowledge of the Hindu Shastras, and not military science. The title of General was as inapplicable to the Mahārāja as that of G.C.S.I. to the Begum of Bhopal, who is a woman. The Mahārāja of Kashmír was not made a Shah, because he is already an independent prince and the equal of the Empress. The title of General suited Scindia admirably. It seems that the Government of India were determined to make two distinguished personages Generals, and since the Amir of Cabul did not come to the darbar, the second title was conferred on the Mahārāja of Kashmír, who holds the gates of India. Other chiefs got their guns increased, or had their tribute remitted, but Karauli had only the interest remitted, which was worse than doing nothing. Bhopal has received unusual distinctions. In Bhopal, by common report, they say their prayers before the time, and inflict punishment before making inquiry; but after all these honours probably some improvement will be preceptible. The Rájá of Balrámpur has got nine guns for life, to the disgust of the Oudh tálukdárs. He holds the gates of India against Nipal, as the Mahārāja of Kashmír does against Central Asia. Then remain the Nizam and Baroda, who are said to have been too young to be titled. Baroda wants no title, and is lucky that he has been secured on his throne; but if the Nizam had been made a Shah, the wish of all India would have been gratified.

As regards the masses, nothing has yet been done for them. They will have to wait long before their case is taken



into consideration by the Government. They look to God as their sole guardian and protector. The congratulatory addresses, abounding with praises of European officers, prepared by some persons for presentation in their name, do not represent their real feelings. The actual condition of the people should not be judged from the outward tinsel pomp of India. The chiefs will recoup themselves for the expenses entailed upon them by the durbar by practising extortions in their dominions. It is a popular belief that the Government is ready to assist the chiefs and nobles, but cares little for the people. Some prisoners were also released in honour of the auspicious occasion. This was well done, and like the Mughal emperors. But instead of liberating a number of prisoners, it would have been much better if something had been done to improve the unhappy life of the Indian prisoner, which is far worse than that of any slave. He suffers great violence and oppression at the hands of the jail authorities. The most venial offence exposes him to a flogging. He is forced to work, to manufacture carpets, to labour in the field and garden, and so on. Confinement, which separates him from his family, friends, and society, is of itself a sufficient punishment. Look at the condition of a prisoner in Spain and Turkey. There are schools in those countries to educate him, and thus to reclaim him. He is made to work at a trade or manufactory, and his accumulated earnings are made over to him on his release to set up in life. In no country is the life of a prisoner so miserable as in India. Something should be done to mitigate the miseries and hardships of prison life.

The *Agra Akhbār* of the 3rd February, referring to the empty titles and khilats distributed at the late Delhi dūrbar, remarks that in the time of the Mughals the conferment of such honours was usually accompanied by suitable grants of jāgirs or other substantial benefits. The titles conferred by them were never so meaningless as those conferred by the Government of India. An officer of the Ganges Canal has



been made a Khanbahadur, a banker has been made a C.S.I., and so on. In honour of this auspicious occasion, some important acts of generosity and magnanimity should have been done. That portion of the territory of Nawab Ali Murad Khan of Khairpur (Sindh), which has been confiscated by the Government, should be restored to him. The loyalty and obedience of Sindh, a semi-barbarous country, exposed to constant peril on the frontier, and the bravery and friendship of Ali Murad Khan, are worthy of favourable consideration.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Mahrati at Akola) of the 3rd February, dwells at great length on the utter failure of the Delhi durbar to meet the popular hopes and expectations. What the durbar has done is to make all the native chiefs, great and small, feel that they are the vassals of the British throne. It was expected that some unusual benefits and privileges would be conferred on the masses, and that the appointment of some natives to higher offices would be announced, but we find that we were wholly mistaken. The higher offices will continue to be the exclusive monopoly of Europeans. The expressions dropped by the Viceroy in the course of his speech clearly show that the Government looks upon the natives as wholly destitute at present of those qualifications which are indispensable in high officers. They must give up for the present all hope of getting any high appointments.

A correspondent of the *Samaya Vinod* of the 1st February, speaking of the same subject, remarks that the Government has sought to please and conciliate our silly Rajas and Maharajas, just as we humour children by pet names and toys. Of what earthly use is the title of Honourary General of Her Majesty's Army to Scindia, the title of the Shield of India to the Maharaja of Kashmir, the title of Councillor to the Maharajas of Jaipur, Búndi, and others? What little show of independence has hitherto belonged to these chiefs has now vanished, and they will henceforth be the first to be called upon to contribute



their quota of money and troops in time of difficulty. Some importance or significance might attach to empty titles, if these were coupled with free permission to the chiefs to augment their armies, or with accessions of territory. At least, some natives of proved ability and merit should have been admitted to the Civil Service; but, on the contrary, it is to be extremely regretted that Lord Lytton declared in the course of his speech that natives were not yet able to take a share in the administration of their country.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 4th February says that on the advent of Lord Lytton in India, it was commonly reported that His Lordship being a poet, would hardly be able to conduct the administration of the vast Indian empire. But we have been happily disappointed. Some of the administrative measures of His Lordship have been remarkably excellent. The comprehensive and significant speech delivered by him at the late Delhi durbār was quite beyond the capacity of the ordinary run of Governor-Generals. It leaves nothing more to be desired, though, of course, some of our contemporaries, given to cavilling, are ready enough to pick holes in it. But it is unquestionably excellent, from whatever point of view it may be looked at. His Lordship did not seek to encourage the administrators of the state alone, but addressed a few suitable words to all the servants of the state, from the highest officers to the lowest soldiers, the native chiefs, and the representatives of the neighbouring states who were present on the occasion. Even the masses were not forgotten, and everything worth mentioning found a place in His Lordship's speech. It is simply impossible to do justice to the excellence of the durbār management. The delicate question of precedence was avoided by a skilful arrangement of seats. Titles and medals were distributed with a very liberal hand, and hardly any one was left dissatisfied. Certificates of honour were distributed by hundreds. Who can have the audacity to find fault with the excellent management of the durbār but our Anglo-Indian contemporaries?



Our Viceroy seems at present to be engaged in settling the frontier affairs, which, we trust, His Excellency will soon place on a far more satisfactory and permanent footing than has ever been done before. Some doubts being entertained in regard to the friendship of the Amir, who is one of our most powerful allies on the frontier, the political acumen of His Excellency soon persuaded him to make friends with the Khan of Khelat, and to strengthen the friendship existing with the Maharaja of Cashmir, who was already a sincere and faithful friend of the English Government. The high titles conferred upon the Maharaja, and the rifles and guns bestowed on him, are a deserved reward of his long and unimpeachable loyalty to the British throne, and are a sufficient proof how the English Government appreciates its true and meritorious friends. The assemblage of British forces on the frontier, just after the Delhi durbar, is a master stroke of policy, and one which cannot fail to dismay the turbulent frontier tribes, and induce them to enter into a permanent treaty of peace with the Government. These forces will not be without a beneficial effect on the prime minister of Cabul, and will inspire him and his master with a dread of the English power, and a new and lasting treaty with the Afghans will be the result. Besides, this opportunity should not be lost to negotiate a treaty with the Russians, which may prevent them from advancing towards Afghanistan and India. If Lord Lytton succeeds in accomplishing these objects, the permanent settlement of the frontier difficulty will remain a monument of his successful foreign policy.

#### C A B U L .

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 2nd February, in reference to the interview of Sir Lewis Pelly with Mir Muhammad Shah, the Prime Minister of Cabul, with a view to placing the relations between the Government of India and the Amir on a more satisfactory footing, remarks that no faith can be reposed in any of the stipulations that may be entered into with the Afghans. Sir Lewis Pelly cannot



extort more solemn promises or conditions from the Amir than those which he granted to his son Yakúb Khán ; but we know how they were kept. Self-interest will always guide the policy of the Afghans. In case the Russians occupy Merv and advance towards Herat, it is idle to expect that the Amir will allow the Government of India to occupy Herat and Kandahar. In utter disregard of his treaty stipulations, he will act as best suits his own interests. The residence of British envoys and officers in Cabul and Herat is, indeed, a matter of necessity, but it will only be the forerunner of a Cabul war, for we shall live in constant dread of a hostile outbreak.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 6th February says that the object of the mission of the prime minister of Cabul appears to be twofold. (1) The Amir demands a sum of eleven crores of rupees to pay his army, which has been largely augmented since his last visit to Umballa, for the purpose of checking the advance of Russia. There is something very obscure about this demand. Russia is willing to pay the Amir for allowing her to extend her boundary to the Cabul frontier, but there appears to be no intention on her part to seize Cabul. We cannot counsel the Government of India to strengthen the hands of the Amir by giving him this immense sum of money. He is already reported to have three lakhs of trained volunteers at his disposal, in addition to a large standing army. In case his request is rejected, he may desert our alliance and join the Russians. But his desertion can be a matter of no considerable anxiety to us. His newly disciplined forces will not be able to withstand our veteran soldiers. Nor will the Musalmans, who sympathize with the Porte, fight the Amir and Russia's battles against the English Government. Nor will the Akhund of Swat espouse his cause. (2) The Amir contends that Khelat is a part of Afghanistan, and that he is prepared to resist any attempt of the English to gain a footing in that country. But surely this threat cannot dissuade the Government of India from



attempting to put down the disturbances raging there. Such conduct on the part of the Amir will only serve to recall to memory the misbehaviour of his ancestors towards the Indian Government. He may be further asked what he has done for the Government in return for the assistance he has hitherto received from it in the shape of money and arms. What has he done in the way of keeping the Russians in check? On the contrary, his own country has been saved from Russian absorption by the boundary fixed by the English ministers. Moreover, it is a matter of indifference to our Government if Russia succeeds in extending the borders of her Asian possessions to the frontiers of India.

#### THE FRONTIER.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 3rd February notices several recent instances of raids and robberies attended with murder by Afridis and free-booters in Peshawar and its suburbs. The people live in constant dread for their lives and property. All that the authorities have done for the security or protection of the people is that half of the forces are kept in arms during the night. But this measure has evidently failed to accomplish the object aimed at. Then what is the cause of the present state of things? Perhaps the Councillors of the Viceroy, who dictated the speech delivered by His Excellency at Delhi, and who credited the European officers alone with the good administration of the country, may be able to answer the question. No doubt Europeans of Captain Ommaney's type are useful officers. He was the Deputy Commissioner of Peshwar for four years, and in his time nobody ever heard of these repeated outrages. His habitual politeness and civility were the secret of his success. His subordinate officers and the people were equally pleased with him. Why does not the Government appoint an able native to the office of Deputy Commissioner at Peshawar to secure the good administration of the district? The present increase of the crimes of murder and robbery should be attributed to the wilful conduct and violent temper of Captain Plowden, the Officiating



Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar. It is a matter of profound regret that European officers do not learn to mend the important effects of their temper and disposition. But for this they are not so much to blame as the Government, which considers only Europeans as entitled to higher offices, and has thus rendered them proud and careless. If they were once given to understand that ability alone would decide the claims of candidates without distinction of creed or colour, they would soon be brought to their senses.

#### TURKEY.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette* of the 2nd February, in reference to the Eastern question, remarks that every one must regret Lord Salisbury's failure to effect anything by the Turkey conference. But this was inevitable. Lord Salisbury did, indeed, use his influence to soften down the original propositions of the powers; but these propositions, even in their ultimate form, were inconsistent with the dignity and integrity of the Ottoman empire. It is highly creditable to the Turkish Grand Council that they rejected these conditions with shouts of death before dishonour. And who can tell what the issue of war will be? Who could have guessed, in the late Franco-German war, that France was doomed so ignominiously to succumb? What if Russia should succumb before Turkey no less ingloriously? And even defeat, after a mild and civilised contest, such as the Turks always wage, will be no disgrace. A death in the field in a just cause is better than a disgraceful life. Lord Salisbury was right in refusing to press upon the Porte the acceptance of conditions which it thought derogatory to its honour, or to adopt Mr. Gladstone's interested policy of coercion. The European powers have done what in them lay to bring the question to a pacific issue. As far as can be judged from the present state of affairs, Turkey stands on one side, and Russia, together with the insurgent provinces on the other, and all the other European powers are neutral. But the outbreak of a war may be followed by complications of the neutral powers. The



neutral policy of England on this occasion can afford no just ground for complaint to the Mussalmans. If she will assist the Porte, as she did in the Crimean war, she will place the whole moslem world under obligations. But, of course, we cannot complain if a favour or kindness is denied us. Intimate friendship exists between England and the Porte, and England derives considerable help from Turkey in matters connected with India; and, therefore, for England to allow her ally to shift for itself will be a matter of surprise, but not a ground of complaint. Russia has three roads before her for the invasion of Turkey. The first is by way of the Black Sea, the Crimea, and Sebastapol, where she was defeated before; the second is through the independent principality of Roumania; and the third is through Austrian territory. But we must wait and see what Austria, Germany, and England will say.

The *Urdu Akhbār* (published in Mahrati at Akola) of the 3rd February, observes that Mr. Gladstone has been exhausting his eloquence as the sworn enemy of Turkey to ruin her, and English journalists are also engaged in condemning her as having violated the treaty of 1856. The truth is that she is an eye-sore to all Europe. Europe is, as it were, a baby in the hands of Russia. England dreads her enterprise and power, else England would not have so cruelly suffered the Porte to shift for itself at this juncture. England has displayed her true character on this occasion, and Turkey has asserted her greatness. It does not at all become England to lend her aid to the European powers to injure Turkey. This will be a source of considerable grief to the innumerable Mussalman subjects of Her Majesty. If England cannot extend a helping hand to the Porte, she should at least observe neutrality.

The *Anjuman-i-Panjab* of the 2nd February publishes the proceedings of a meeting that was held in Behar by the Mussalmans to raise subscriptions for the relief of the wounded soldiers of Turkey. A committee has been constituted for



the purpose, to act as a branch of the Calcutta committee. A long speech was delivered by Sayyid Abdul Aziz Khan Bahadur, the Munsif of Behar, appealing to the religious feelings of the Mussalmans, and exhorting them to sympathise with their brethren of the faith, and contribute money according to their means for their relief. Rs. 2,040 were subscribed on the spot.

The *Mihr-i-Darakhshan* of the 1st February argues that the only lawful war in which a Muhammadan can engage is a jihad. But what is a jihad? A jihad is, as appears from the Quran, a war undertaken to restore peace and order in the country, and to perpetuate Islam, and not to Muhammadanize the followers of other creeds by force. This view is further borne out by the fact that the Mussalmans have always been content after a victory to exact the *jizya* or capitation tax. This being the case, it is evident that the war carried on between the Turks and the Christians of Servia, Montenegro, and other provinces, is a jihad. When the cry of the jihad becomes general, no Mussalman, man or woman, bond or free, will be justified in keeping aloof from assisting the Sultan, the guardian of the holy sanctuaries. It will be the bounden duty of every Muhammadan to place his life and property at the disposal of the Khalifa and Commander of the faithful of the age, and thus contribute to the preservation of Islam, which is threatened by Russia with extinction.

#### GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Rahbar-i-Hind* of the 7th February says that several complaints have been received against the Assistant District Superintendent of Police of Amritsar. He makes a free use of his whip in a crowd, which is contrary to the spirit of all law. True, the police cannot always do their duty with tenderness and sympathy, gentleness and civility—occasional strictness is indispensable, but that strictness must always have a limit, and never override the law and all considerations



of humanity. It is quite a habit with Europeans to freely whip a poor native who happens to be in the way of their horse or carriage, but they take good care never to strike one of their own countrymen who happens to be in their way. Thus, as far as we are able to judge, we cannot help saying that the poor native is, as it were, a *corpus vile* for the exercise of violence on the part of the hotheaded European. No efforts should be spared by Europeans to mend their conduct.

A correspondent of the same paper notices a case in which a teacher has been suspended from the service by a headmaster for not making him a *salâm*. Similarly, in an office a *munshi* did not remove the hanging screen when his European superior entered the room. On being asked the reason, the *munshi* said that, as he was doing Government work, it was not his business to remove the screen. But the European officer, after repeatedly degrading and transferring him, ultimately procured his dismissal.

A correspondent of the *Lawrence Gazette* of the 6th February points out the need of fixing the pay of section-writers. The present system of section work is very expensive to the state. The rates which were fixed when copyists were rare have continued to the present time unchanged. Section-writers are also in the habit of using cunning artifices and illicit practices ;—for instance, the word *number*, if written at length is counted as one word, and when written thus (N<sup>o</sup>.) is counted as four words ; a straight line an inch long or less counts as one word, and if longer it counts four, and so on. This is particularly the case in head-offices. Section-writers enjoy all the privileges and indulgences of regular servants—as pension, deputation allowance, and so on, while they are exempt from the casualties to which the latter are subject—reduction of pay, fine, dismissal, income-tax, and so forth. The editor also concurs in the views of his correspondent, and considers him entitled to the thanks of the Government for drawing its attention to the subject.



## EDUCATION.

A correspondent of the *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 3rd February, in reference to the education department (of the Panjab), remarks that the Director has not laid down any distinct rules for the management of boarding-houses. The management is left entirely to the discretion of headmasters and superintendents. Accordingly the indifference of a headmaster to the management of the boarding-house attached to his school exposes the boarders to great inconvenience. Another ground of complaint is the insufficiency of the stipends allowed to boarders. They usually get six rupees a month, which is reduced to four rupees, one rupee being deducted for the boarding-house charges, and one rupee for schooling fee.

## FAMINE.

The *Málwa Akhbár* of the 7th February, referring to the inadequacy of measures adopted by the Government to relieve the famine-stricken districts in the Deccan, remarks that the people pay a portion of their earnings to the Government in the belief that the Government will assist them in time of difficulty or distress. To say nothing of the other sources of revenue, the Government derives an income of no less than fifty crores of rupees from land revenue alone. The total expenditure which relief measures will involve will not amount to more than five or six crores of rupees. Should the Government be so stingy as to allow the people to perish for such a comparatively petty sum? Here is the policy which the Government has determined to pursue in reference to the famine. The Government does not wish to incur any debt. The cost of relief measures should be confined within the limits of the surplus in hand. The Government will feed no sufferers without exacting labour in return. Is this all that the Government has made up its mind to do for the distressed? It values its money more than the lives of its subjects. The state expenditure is increased by importing Europeans in the public service; and then a clamour is raised that the Government



is embarrassed and involved in debt, while the natives are suffered to perish of hunger. What sort of justice is this? The Government was not so hard-hearted at the time of the late Bengal famine. Then the Queen and the Parliament unanimously determined to save the lives of the people at any cost, and accordingly the distress was successfully met by the Government. Can't the Government do now even what it did then? Has the policy of the Government undergone such a vast change within the short space of two or three years? It is to be regretted that the Government is haunted at this time by such mean thoughts as these:—In ordinary times of plenty and tranquillity we do not demand any extra dues from the people, and therefore we are not bound to assist them in time of calamity and dearth. But who can turn round and tell the Government that the people always pay it a portion of their hard-earned wages? The best thing that one can do in these hard times is to be silent and content with his lot.

The *Vrit Dhára* of the 5th February says that thousands of bags of grain have been lying at the railway stations in Northern India—as Jabbalpur, Nagpur, &c.—for transport into the famine-stricken districts since November last for want of railway carriages. The late shower of rain has done immense damage to the grain, and inflicted a loss of about a crore of rupees upon the grain merchants. The Government should notice that the merchants having once suffered a heavy loss will not be encouraged to send grain to the suffering districts, and thus the miseries of the people will be rendered worse in summer.

The same paper in another article observes that the population of the districts where famine prevails is about four crores. If a war breaks out, the Government may make them volunteers, and enlist them in the army. In this way a double object will be secured. The starving people will be first fed, and then offered as sacrifices in the field, and secure victory for the Government. When they are dead, they will be free from their distress, and will no more come to trouble the



Government for relief. Will the Government *then* begin to feel for the poor people?

The same paper strongly condemns the present famine policy of the Government. If the Government does nothing more than start relief works, and thus enable the able-bodied men alone to earn their livelihood, the results will be as disastrous as in the Orissa famine. Thousands of men will perish. In the first place, the wages paid by the Government to the labourers are insufficient for their support, and in the next place, many of the sufferers, especially women of respectable families, prefer death by starvation than mean manual labour.

#### LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan*, Amritsar, of the 3rd February, in its local news columns, bitterly complains of the injustice of the Judge of the Small Cause Court. The Judge grants a decree in every suit, whether true or false, for two-thirds of the amount claimed, without paying any attention whatever to the evidence produced by the defendant in his favour.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Alam* of the 1st February complains of the uneven and broken state of the kucha road lying between Khatauli and Jansat in Muzaffarnagar, which is rendered worse in the rains, and urges the need of metalling the road.



LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
1	Agra Akhbār, ...	Agra	Urdū.	Weekly	Feby. 3rd, 1877.	327 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
2	Almora Akhbār	Almora	Hindī	Ditto	1st	77 copies.
3	Akhbar-i-'Alam, ...	Meerut	Urdū	Ditto	"	80 "
4	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Hind, ...	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	3rd	130 "
5	Akhbār-i-Anjuman-i-Panjāb, ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	2nd	"
6	Aligarh Institute Gazette, ...	Aligarh	Urdū-English	Ditto	"	343 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).
7	Akmal-ul-Akhbār, ...	Delhi	Urdū	Ditto	4th	128 copies.
8	Benares Akhbār, ...	Benares	Hindī	Ditto	1st	58 "
9	Dabdaba-i-Sikandari, ...	Rampur	Urdū	Ditto	5th	352 "
10	Gwalior Gazette, ...	Gwalior	Hindī-Urdū	Ditto	Jan'y. 28th, and Feby. 4th, 1877.	"
11	Jaipur Akhbār, Rājputana, ...	Jaipur	Urdū	Ditto	Feby. 2nd, 1877.	125 "
12	Jatwā-i-Tūr, ...	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sept. 24th, 1876, and 1st Feby., 1877.	142 "
13	Kārnamah, ...	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Feby. 5th, 1877.	300 "
14	Khair Khwāh-i-Alam	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	6th	168 "
15	Khair Khwāh-i-Hind, ...	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	1st and 8th, 1877.	208 "



16	Koh-i-Nár,	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Feb'y. 3rd, 1877.	495 copies (in- cluding 30 copies taken by Govern- ment).
17	Lama-i-Nár,	...	Jaunpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jany. 21st, 1877.	57 copies.
18	Lauh-i-Mahfúz,	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Feb'y. 2nd, 1877.	85 "
19	Lawrence Gazette...	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 6th "	500 copies (in- cluding 50 copies taken by Govern- ment).
20	Lytton Gazette,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly...	...	" 7th "	200 copies.
21	Málwa Akhbár,	...	Indore	...	Mahrathí	...	Weekly	...	Jany. 31st, 1877.	" "
22	Marwar Gazette,	...	Jodhpur	...	Hindí-Urdú	...	Ditto	...	7th Feby., 1877.	100 "
23	Mohib-i-Hind,	...	Meerut	...	Urdú	...	Bi-monthly,	...	" 29th "	245 "
24	Míhr-i-Durakhshan,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	" "	150 "
25	Muraqa-i-Tehzib,	...	Lucknow	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly...	...	" "	100 "
26	Mufid-i-'Am,	...	Agra	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	" "	125 "
27	Mufid-i-Hind,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 1st and 8th 1877.	310 copies (in- cluding 30 copies taken by Govern- ment).
28	Meerut Gazette,	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 4th "	80 "
29	Matlá-i-Nár,	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 6th "	50 "
30	Nasim-i-Jaunpur,	...	Jaunpur,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jany. 2nd, 9th, 15th, and 23rd, 1877.	150 copies (in- cluding 20 copies taken by Govern- ment).
31	Najm-ul-Akhabár,	...	Meerut	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Feb'y. 1st, 1877.	150 "
32	Nusrat-ul-Akhabár,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Tri-monthly,	...	" 1st and 15th 1877.	100 copies (in- cluding 20 copies taken by Govern- ment).
33	Nusrat-ul-Islám,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" "	70 "
34	Núr-ul-Anwar,	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	" 3rd "	380 "
35	Nizam-ul-Akhabár,	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 15th "	CIRCULARIZATION
36	Nyer-i-Azam,	...	Moradabad,	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 7th "	90 "
37	Núr-i-Afshan,	...	Ludhiana	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	" 8th "	407 "



## List of papers examined (concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	DATE.	CIRCULATION.
38	Oudh Akhbār, ...	Lucknow, ...	Urdu	Tri-monthly, ...	Feby. 4th, 7th and 9th, 1877, ...	700 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
39	Panjab-i-Akhabār, ...	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	" 3rd "	247 copies.
40	Prince of Wales Gazette, ...	Meerut, ...	Ditto	Ditto	" 4th "	100 "
41	Patiala Akhbār, ...	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	" 5th "	210 copies (including 50 copies taken by Government).
42	Qaisar-ul-Akhabār, ...	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	" 3rd "	100 "
43	Kohikhand Akhbār, ...	Moradabad	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Jany. 31st, 3rd and 7th Feby., 1877.	50 "
44	Rakbar-i-Hind, ...	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Feby. 3rd and 7th, 1877.	450 copies.
45	Safr-i-Hind, ...	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly, ...	Jany. 31st, 1877.	150 "
46	Samaya Vinod	Naini Tal	Ditto	Weekly	Feby. 1st, 1877.	50 "
47	Sayad-ul-Akhabār, ...	Delhi, ...	Hindi-Urdū	Weekly	" 6th, "	310 "
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49	Tāj-ul-Akhabār, ...	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Jany. 27th, 1877.	250 copies (including 200 copies taken by Maharaja of Kashmir).
50	Tohfah-i-Kashmir, ...	Srinagar	Ditto	Ditto	" 5th "	212 "
51	Urdu Akhbār, ...	Akola	Mahrathi	Ditto	Feby. 3rd, 1877.	...
52	Urdu Akhbār (Akola), ...	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	" 5th "	...
53	Vakil-i-Hindustān, ...	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	" 5th "	...
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